

323 BC

Alexander died in Babylon in  
323 BC at the age of 33.

His early death left the new empire  
without clearly delineated leadership and  
40 years of struggles among his generals  
and other successors (The DIADOCHI)

323BC June

Death of Alexander at  
Babylon

Death of Demosthenes.

Death of Aristotle.

India: CHANDRAGUPTA (SANDRACOTTUS)  
expels the Macedonians

323BC

After Alexander's death (323BC) control of the Near Eastern territories he had conquered passed to two of his generals: SELEUCUS ruled Babylonia and most of Syria, while PTOLEMY claimed Egypt, building Alexandria as his capital. Jerusalem's position as cultic and judicial center of Judea seems largely to have been unaffected by Ptolemaic

policio

323BC

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Euclid worked on Geometry

323 BC

A new Egyptian dynasty under  
PTOLEMY SOTER, one of  
Alexander's generals. Lasting  
until the death of Cleopatra  
(30 BC)

June 10, 323 BC

Alexander died in Babylon.  
He died without having left  
instructions for his successors.

June 323 BC

Fever seized Alexander. (He was 33 yrs old)  
Within a fortnight he was  
dead, leaving no man  
capable of building the  
structure he had designed  
on the foundation he had  
laid.



June 13, 323 B.C. Evening.

Alexander died while the sun  
was setting on the Babylonian  
plain.

323 BC

Ptolemy I restores  
the independence of Egypt  
Alexander the Great dies in  
Babylonia.

323BC

DEATH OF ALEXANDER

PTOLEMY SIEZES EGYPT

SELEUCUS RULES ASIA

323BC

Alexander the Great left  
General Perdikkas  
General Antigonos  
Regent of Macedon ANTIPATROS  
Demetrius became king of  
Macedon after Kassandros' death.  
Eumenes: chief secretary & general  
HEPHAISTION: lifelong friend of Alex.  
who died a few months before him

Rasendra: killing enemy Rasenda  
became king of medon after murder  
of Alexander the great's son  
Alexander IV

Kesepatra: Daughter of Philip II  
; sister to Alexander (Great)  
; (the father Philip was assassinated  
in the wedding procession)  
KRATENGOS: Alexander's English - writing  
officer

323BC

Alexander III the Great

Alexander's courage was legendary. He exposed himself in the most dangerous part of the action. He had several dangerous wounds and nearly fatal illness.

Alexander IV was his posthumous son by Roxane.

323 BC

After his death (Alexander the Great)  
his generals Ptolemy and Seleucus  
carved up the eastern part of the  
Greek Empire and the Holy Land  
was caught in a vice